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Ontario Department of Labour,
The Honourable Dalton Bates, Q.C., Minister
T.M. Eberlee, Deputy Minister

Research Branch
February 1971



Summer Employment of Ontario Secondary School Students, 1969



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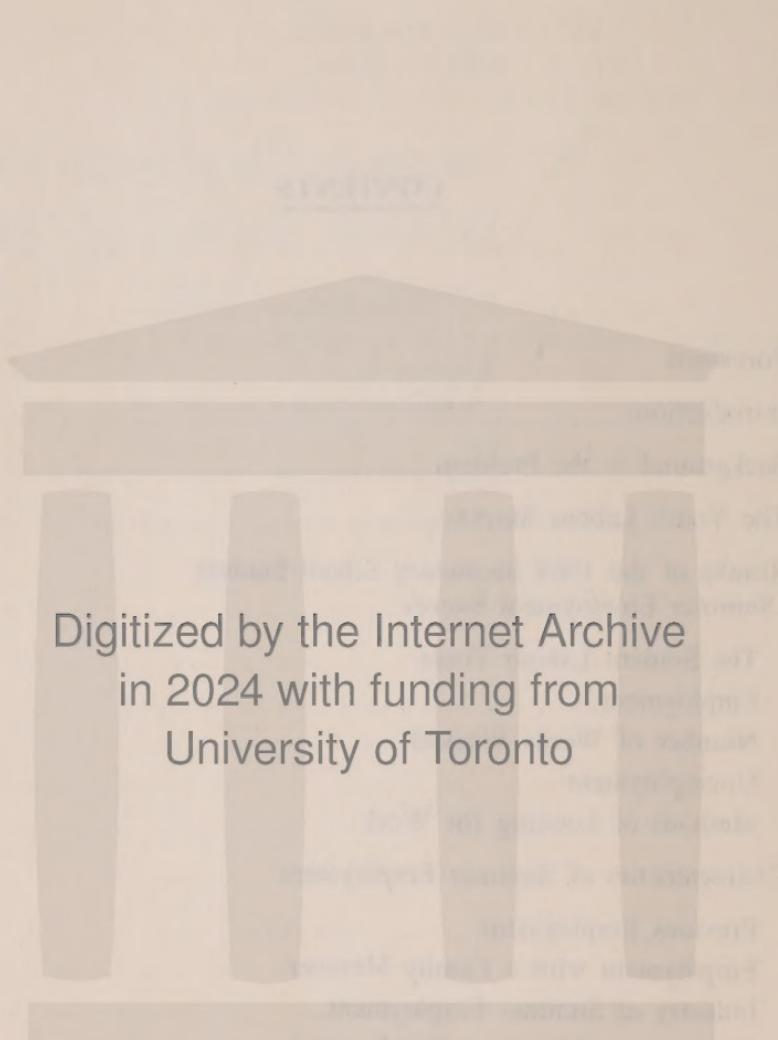
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Summer Employment of Ontario Secondary School Students, 1969

Prepared by
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and
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FOREWORD

The survey on which this paper reports was undertaken as part of the Ontario Government's continuing program to understand and ease the problems of summer unemployment among high school students. Probably because of a dwindling number of unskilled entry level jobs, increased competition for these jobs, higher minimum wages, and the cyclical slow-down in economic activity students may find it increasingly difficult to obtain summer work. However, the principal reason for this difficulty appears to be the relatively high proportion of students and other young people entering the labour force for short periods. Specific evidence on the magnitude of the problem is the fact that during the summer of 1969 the general unemployment rate for Ontario was 3.9 per cent while for teenagers it was 9.4 per cent. However, the report suggests that for high school students the unemployment rate at that time was twice the latter figure.

Hopefully, the survey results will give the Government and others concerned insights into how to deal with summer unemployment among high school students. Towards this end the report identifies locations, industries, and occupations in which students are most readily employed. Careful consideration of this information can suggest where efforts to expand student employment opportunities may be effective and the kinds of work programs that might be developed for them. Particularly valuable is the information on how students find summer jobs, showing where job search assistance might be concentrated and agencies in which more effective student placement programs might be developed. In short, the report supplies needed information for formulating policies and programs pertaining to the student summer employment question.

The Department of Labour wishes to thank all of those in high schools and the Department of Education who assisted with the design and implementation of the survey. Two members of that Department who took particularly heavy responsibilities were Miss G.R. Munnings and Dr. J.A. Keddy. The data collected was processed by the Systems and A.D.P. Branch of the Department of Labour, and analyzed and written up by Richard Hird and Michel Lagace under the guidance of Frank Whittingham of the Department's Research Branch.

JOHN KINLEY,
Director, Research
Branch.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years concern has developed over the difficulty high school students are experiencing in finding summer employment. In part, this problem reflects the increase in the proportion of teenagers attending secondary school over the past two decades, and the consequent larger influx of these persons into the labour force during the summer.

In response to the growing concern, governments have undertaken measures to try and expand the number of summer jobs for high school students, however, there has been little information available to adequately assess the dimensions of the problem. Consequently, the Ontario Department of Labour in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Education initiated a special survey to shed more light on the situation. The survey was designed to generate information on how many students entered the labour force in the summer of 1969, the number that found jobs, their duration of employment, earnings, and other labour market characteristics. In addition to providing a basis for analyzing the experience of high school students, the survey also complements a study by the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration on the summer employment experience of post-secondary school students¹.

To draw a sample for the survey, the Department of Education stratified secondary schools by the ten administrative regions of the province, and within each region schools were grouped into four population categories on the basis of the population of the municipality in which each school was located.². After the stratification was completed, a sample of fifty-five schools was selected, representing ten per cent of the secondary schools in the province.

The Department of Education also administered the distribution of the questionnaires. In each school surveyed, all students in grades 10, 11, 12 and 13 during the 1969-70 school year were asked to complete the questionnaire. Out of 43,713 students in the sample, 35,349 questionnaires (80.9 per cent) were returned suitable for use. Additional information on this sampling procedure is provided in the Appendix.

¹ Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration, Summer Employment Survey of Post-Secondary School Students in Canada 1969, Ottawa, 1970.

² Each school was placed in one of four population categories based on the population of the municipality in which the school was located. The four population groups were as follows: 100,000 and over; 10,000 - 99,999; 1,000 - 9,999; and 999 or less. However, due to the very small number of students in the last category, the report combines it with the third category to become 9,999 or less.

Before proceeding to an analysis of the survey results, several background sections are presented. These deal with the expansion in secondary school attendance in recent years, and the consequent larger influx of high school students into the labour market during the summer months. Also, the poor competitive position of the teenager in today's labour market is examined.

BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

Enrolment in secondary and post-secondary institutions has substantially increased since the early 1950's. The pattern it has taken, and will continue to take, is the subject of an Economic Council of Canada report by Illing and Zsigmond³. The authors point out that in Ontario, in 1956, 67.9 per cent of the population between 5 and 24 years of age were enrolled in school, and by 1965 this figure had risen to 77.8 per cent. In absolute figures, this represented an increase in enrolment of 607,142 persons. Considering only the 15 to 18 year age group, there was an increase of 18.1 percentage points in school attendance over the same period. Illing and Zsigmond forecast that this greater desire for younger people to remain in school will increase until 1980, though possibly at a somewhat moderated pace.

This trend towards increased enrolment has resulted in a very large influx of high school students into the labour force during the summer months. In May 1969 the number of 14 to 19 year olds in the Canadian labour force was 829,000, but by July this figure had risen to 1,171,000. The fact that the great majority of these teenagers were only interested in summer employment is reflected in the decline in the number of 14 to 19 year olds in the labour force to 774,000 by September 1969⁴. This temporary influx of teenagers into the labour force creates a problem because summer employment opportunities have not expanded rapidly enough.

The Ontario Government expected that a very large number of secondary and post-secondary students would be looking for summer employment in 1969, and, even in this year of relatively low unemployment in Ontario, it was expected that many students would remain unemployed unless special measures were taken to expand employment opportunities⁵. Consequently, an appeal was made to both private and public concerns to re-examine their requirements

³ Wolfgang M. Illing and Zoltan E. Zsigmond, Enrolment in Schools and Universities 1951-52 to 1975-76, Economic Council of Canada, Staff Study No. 20, Ottawa.

⁴ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Surveys Division, Special Table No. 5.

⁵ John P. Robarts, Legislature of Ontario Debates, March 12, 1969, p. 2172.

with a view towards hiring more students. A main concern underlying this initiative on the part of the Government is that if part of the cost of higher education is to remain with the student, then he must be given the opportunity to pay for it.

Before embarking on a discussion of the results of the survey, it is important to understand the type of labour market these students are entering. In the following section the labour market situation faced by young workers is briefly described.

THE YOUTH LABOUR MARKET

Many characteristics of the labour market as a whole cannot be said to apply to the youth labour market. For example, the 14 to 19 age group has the lowest participation rate of any age category in the labour force. While the participation rate for the Canadian labour force was 57.8 per cent in June 1970, it was only 40.9 per cent for those between the ages of 14 and 19⁶. Also, the participation rate for all ages has increased from 1950 to 1970, but for the teenage group it has fallen from 42.4 to 40.9 per cent. However, as has been pointed out, the participation rate for the teenage group increases greatly during the summer months.

Unemployment rates for teenagers are very high compared to the labour force average. In June 1950 the overall unemployment rate in Canada was 3.0 per cent, but for teenagers it was 6.4 per cent. By June 1970 the two unemployment rates were 6.1 and 17.7 per cent respectively⁷. These relatively high unemployment rates for the 14 to 19 age group might also be a reason for the increasing school enrolment figures since the 1950's.

A number of reasons have been suggested for the high unemployment rates among young people. It has been argued that increased automation has eliminated many unskilled entry level jobs in the economy that in the past were usually filled by teenagers. New technology is constantly increasing the educational requirements of occupations. Part of the teenage unemployment problem, therefore, may lie in the dwindling job opportunities for the under-educated and untrained.

In recent years teenagers in the job market have also faced increased competition for employment from married women entering and re-entering the labour force. Improved household appliances

⁶ The influx of secondary school students into the labour market had caused the participation rate for 14 to 19 year olds to become 49.0 per cent in July 1970.

⁷ The corresponding unemployment rates for July 1970 were 5.9 and 14.9 per cent respectively.

have allowed women the time to pursue other interests, or an occupation, and their entry into the labour force has been hastened by more suitable job opportunities. The labour force participation rate for females has increased from 26.7 per cent in 1959 to 35.2 per cent in 1969⁸. Most noticeable has been the increase in the participation rate for married females. In 1959 the participation rate for married females was 18.0 per cent but by 1969 this rate had increased to 31.2 per cent.

Amendments to minimum wage legislation and increased fringe benefits have also been cited as reasons for the teenage unemployment problem. Increased labour costs, accompanying upward adjustments in the minimum wage rate, could possibly act as a deterrent to employers hiring young unskilled workers. In a recent article, Yale Brozen pointed out that every time the minimum wage was increased, teenage unemployment went up⁹. He also noticed a long-term upward trend in the relative amount of unemployment among teenagers. This occurred despite a rising educational level and declining participation rate for this age group. However, Brozen's argument is not accepted by all and the opposite conclusions have also evolved out of minimum wage studies¹⁰.

Another aspect is the importance of fringe benefits and hiring costs which could make it less expensive for employers to pay overtime rates rather than bring in new help. Further, by paying overtime rates the employer is assured of an experienced work force.

While the relative importance of the above factors can be debated, it has become apparent that summer students are entering a labour market where the number of jobs available for young, unskilled workers falls short of the number seeking work. Even though students are looking for a job during that part of the year when employment conditions are best, the seasonal increase in employment has not been able to provide work for all those entering the labour force.

⁸ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Surveys Division, 9712-513. These figures are for Canada but it can be inferred that a similar pattern occurred in Ontario.

⁹ Yale Brozen, "The Effect of Statutory Minimum Wage Increases on Teenage Employment" Journal of Law and Economics, Vol. xii (1), April 1969.

¹⁰ Jacob J. Kaufman and Terry G. Foran, "The Minimum Wage and Poverty" in Sar A. Levitan, Wilbur J. Cohen, Robert J. Lampmern (eds.) Toward Freedom From Want, Industrial Relations Research Association, 1968.

RESULTS OF THE 1969 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

The balance of this report deals with the results of the 1969 Secondary School Student Summer Employment Survey. Although varying business conditions will prevent an identical situation from taking place in future summers, it is hoped that the data will provide insights that will be of some value for the design of future programmes to facilitate the summer employment of secondary school students.

The Student Labour Force

For purposes of the survey, students who worked or looked for work at any time during the summer of 1969 were defined as being part of the labour force. Students who worked for a member of their family were classified as being in the labour force.

Of the 379,000 students enrolled in public secondary schools in September of 1969, an estimated 296,000 or 78.6 per cent, entered the labour force during the summer of 1969¹¹. As revealed in Table 1, this proportion was much higher for males than females. While 86.1 per cent of the male students either worked or looked for work, only 69.7 per cent of the females entered the labour force. For males, and especially for females, the propensity to enter the work force increases with age. For students 18 and over, the proportion who entered the labour force was 92.7 per cent, compared to 58.5 per cent for students 15 and under.

Another variable that would possibly influence a student's summer employment experience is the branch of studies that he is enrolled in at school. It would be expected that those students in Business and Commerce and those in Science, Technology and Trades are more occupationally oriented than Students in Arts and Science. The data in table 2 reveal that a higher proportion of students in the Science, Technology and Trades branch, as compared with other branches of the secondary school system, entered the labour force. It should be stressed, however, that part of this differential can be explained by the preponderance of male students in this branch who have a higher propensity to enter the labour force during the summer months than

¹¹ These estimates were arrived at by blowing up the sample percentages according to sex, grade and size of community within each region. See Appendix for further detail.

do females. Males comprised 95.7 per cent of the students in the Science, Technology and Trades branch. On the other hand, 80.7 per cent of the students in Business and Commerce were females and this branch had the lowest percentage of labour force entrants.

Table 1
Percentage of High School Students Who Entered the Labour Force During the Summer, by Age, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	70.1	84.0	92.6	95.1	86.1
Female	48.5	69.5	82.7	88.0	69.7
Total	58.5	77.1	88.1	92.7	78.6

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Table 2
Percentage of High School Students Who Entered the Labour Force During the Summer, by Branch, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Sex	Branch			Total*
	Arts and Science	Business and Commerce	Science, Technology and Trades	
Male	84.5	86.9	88.5	86.1
Female	68.7	73.1	74.9	69.7
Total	76.4	75.4	87.8	78.6

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their branch.

Students in smaller communities showed a greater tendency to look for work than students in the larger urban areas (see Table 3). Schools located in municipalities of 9,999 people or less had 81.7 per cent of their students enter the labour force, as compared to 75.4 per

cent for schools in urban areas of over 100,000 people. As noted in a following section, part of this difference may be attributed to the fact that many students in smaller communities work for family business or on farms.

Employment

Overall, an estimated 236,000 secondary school students found summer employment in 1969, which represented 80.0 per cent of the students who looked for work. As shown in Table 4, males and older students appeared to be more successful in finding work. While 84.2 per cent of the male students found a job, only 73.7 per cent of the females found employment. Also, for both males and females, the likelihood of finding summer employment increased with age. Table 4 shows that 88.5 per cent of the students in the oldest age category found work as compared to 72.2 per cent in the 15 and under group.

In the Science, Technology and Trades branch, 83.9 per cent of those who looked for work were successful, compared to 74.2 per cent for Business and Commerce students. Also, as shown in Table 5, both males and females in the Business and Commerce branch were less successful in finding a job than students in the other two branches. These results are surprising since one would expect that students in Business and Commerce would be more occupation-oriented than students in Arts and Science.

Table 3

**Percentage of High School Students Who Entered
the Labour Force During the Summer, by Size of
Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000	9,999 or less	
Male	82.1	86.7	90.6	86.1
Female	65.8	70.7	73.5	69.7
Total	75.4	79.2	81.7	78.6

Table 4
**Percentage of High School Student Labour Force
 Employed During the Summer, by Age, and Sex,
 Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	75.1	80.3	85.9	91.9	84.2
Female	68.7	70.0	75.2	81.4	73.7
Total	72.2	75.9	81.3	88.5	80.0

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Table 5
**Percentage of High School Student Labour Force
 Employed During the Summer, by Branch, and Sex,
 Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Branch			Total
	Arts and Science	Business and Commerce	Science Technology and Trades	
Male	85.3	83.0	84.2	84.2
Female	76.2	72.1	75.8	73.7
Total	81.1	74.2	83.9	80.0

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their branch.

Students in smaller communities were also more successful in their search for work (see Table 6). In municipalities of 9,999 people or less, 85.6 per cent of those who looked for work found a job, whereas in cities of 100,000 and over, only 75.4 per cent found work. This higher employment rate in smaller communities may reflect the greater importance of employment as workers in family enterprises in these areas compared with the larger urban areas.

Table 6
**Percentage of High School Student Labour Force
Employed During the Summer, by Size of
Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000- 9,999	9,999 or less	
Male	79.4	84.0	90.6	84.2
Female	68.2	73.3	79.1	73.7
Total	75.4	79.5	85.6	80.0

Number of Weeks Worked

As mentioned earlier, for purposes of this survey, a student was listed as employed regardless of the length of time that he worked during the summer. The majority of students worked for 8 weeks or longer, and male students worked longer than females. Whereas 60.8 per cent of the males worked 8 weeks or more, only 51.9 per cent of the females were in this category.

Older students worked longer than younger ones (see Table 7). For those students 18 years old and over, 66.9 per cent worked at least 8 weeks, while for students 15 years of age and under, the percentage was only 41.0

A more detailed analysis of the data suggested that in smaller communities there was a tendency for students to work longer. However, the differences were very small and may not be significant (see Appendix Table 21B).

Unemployment

In July and August of 1969 the average unemployment rate in Ontario was 7.1 per cent for 14 to 19 year olds¹². In contrast the incidence of unemployment among students was much higher. It was estimated that 59,200 high school students who looked for work in

¹² Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Surveys Division, Special Table No. 5.

Table 7
**Number of Weeks Worked by High School Students Who
 Found Employment During the Summer, by Age,
 Ontario, 1969**

Number of Weeks	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
1 - 3	17.7	12.7	7.8	5.7	10.1
4 - 5	18.2	15.3	11.1	7.4	12.8
6 - 7	18.5	16.4	15.8	13.2	15.1
8 or more	41.0	51.2	60.9	66.9	57.5
Not specified	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.5

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

the summer of 1969 failed to find employment, which represents 20.0 per cent of those high school students who entered the labour force¹³.

The majority of students who were unable to find summer employment spent at least 3 weeks looking for work. For both males and females, the older students spent a longer period of time looking for work. For those students 18 years old and over, 29.1 per cent looked for 5 weeks or more, while only 15.3 per cent of the 15 and under group looked for the same length of time (see Table 8). One reason underlying these differences is that the opportunity cost of not working is probably higher for older students. Also, these students are probably more concerned about financing their post-secondary education.

¹³ Caution must be expressed in comparing these figures. The survey classifies a person as employed if he worked at any time during the summer. Therefore, in order to be classified as unemployed, the students would not have been able to find work at any time during last summer. As a result, a student may have worked in July and have been involuntarily unemployed in August, yet the survey would classify him as employed. In comparison, the overall unemployment rate for teenagers is based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Labour Force Survey in which a person is classified as employed or unemployed on the basis of activity in a specific reference week.

Table 8

Length of Time Spent Looking for a Job by High School Students Unable to Find Work During the Summer, by Age, Ontario, 1969

Number of Weeks	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
1	17.8	12.0	10.4	7.8	12.4
2	26.2	21.4	21.1	17.7	22.1
3	21.9	23.5	19.4	22.0	21.7
4	12.4	14.9	15.4	16.8	14.7
5 or more	15.3	22.1	28.0	29.1	23.0
Not specified	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.2

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Methods of Looking for Work

Overall, the channel most frequently used by high school students to obtain a job was either a personal or family contact; 45.2 per cent of the students entering the labour force attempted to find employment in this manner (see Table 9). The second most important method of seeking work was direct application to an employer. Canada Manpower Centres and other employment agencies were used in 8.9 per cent of the attempts to find employment.

These data also reveal substantial variation in the importance of methods of looking for work between those who obtained a job and students who were unemployed during the summer. Among employed students, one-half used a personal or family contact. In contrast, only 29.7 per cent of those who were unsuccessful in finding a job used a personal or family contact. The latter suggests that the probability a high school student will obtain a summer job is strongly influenced by the positions held in the work force by members of his family or friends.

Table 9

**Method Used to Look for Work by High School Students
Entering the Labour Force During the Summer,
and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Method	Total Number of Students Who Entered the Labour Force			Students Who Were Employed ¹			Students Who Failed to Find Employment ²		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Direct application to employer	38.2	38.5	38.3	37.3	37.1	37.2	41.2	41.1	41.1
Employment agencies (CMC student and private agencies)	8.0	10.0	8.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	23.7	22.5	23.1
Personal or family contact	45.7	44.5	45.2	50.7	52.2	51.2	28.9	30.5	29.7
Other	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.3	2.5	3.1	2.8
Not specified	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.2

¹ These percentages refer to the method through which students obtained the job at which they worked the longest. Each student reported only one method of looking for work.

² For students who were unable to find employment, all methods used to look for work were reported. Thus, because students may have reported more than one method, the distributions involve double-counting.

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

As shown in Table 10, employment agencies were less important in smaller centres than in larger urban areas. Also, personal and family contacts were more important as means to look for employment in smaller centres. In areas of 9,999 people or less, 51.0 per cent attempted to obtain employment through a personal or family contact, whereas in urban areas of 100,000 and over, only 41.7 per cent of the attempts to find work were through such a contact. This lends support to the earlier hypothesis that students in smaller communities had a greater opportunity to seek work in a family business or on a farm.

Table 10

Method Used to Look for Work by High School Students Entering the Labour Force During the Summer, by Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Method	Size of Community									Total		
	100,000 and over			10,000- 9,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Direct application to employer	39.0	39.7	39.2	38.9	40.7	39.7	36.1	34.6	35.4	38.2	38.5	38.3
Employment agencies (CMC student and private agencies)	9.9	12.3	10.8	8.7	10.6	9.5	4.6	6.9	5.7	8.0	10.0	8.9
Personal or family contact	42.3	40.6	41.7	45.5	42.3	44.1	50.6	51.5	51.0	45.7	44.5	45.2
Other	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.6
Not specified	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.0

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

These results on methods of looking for work parallel findings from previous studies which have stressed the importance of an informal communications network in the job hunt¹⁴. The informal network consists of referrals from other employees and employers, walk-ins and hiring at the gate as compared to the formal network of employment services, newspapers and hiring halls. In addition, employers tend to prefer the informal network for several reasons. Referrals from existing employees usually provide a good screening process. Applicants are often from the local neighbourhood, reducing the chance of lateness and absenteeism resulting from transportation problems, and, of course, the process is costless to the employer. Finally, some employers feel that the best applicants seek their own jobs, and some workers prefer the informal network because they can usually gain additional information on working conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Previous Employment

Of those students who worked in 1969, 68.3 per cent had a summer job previous to 1969. Among males this proportion was 74.2 per cent, while among females only 58.4 per cent were in this category. Compared with larger urban areas, the proportion of students in smaller communities who had a job previous to 1969 was larger. In the 9,999 or less category, 72.0 per cent of the students who had a job in 1969 had one previous to 1969. For the largest urban areas, this figure was 66.0 per cent (see Table 11). Again, this difference may reflect the greater importance of employment as workers in family enterprises in smaller centres.

Employment with a Family Member

Approximately 20 per cent of the students worked for a family member. In smaller centres there was greater tendency for this to occur, which reflects the large number of single proprietorships and farms in these areas (see Appendix Table 9B). As students become older, it is less likely they will work for a member of their family because more opportunities arise for high paying jobs in industry and elsewhere. Almost 13 per cent of the employed students in the 18

¹⁴ Albert Rees "Information Networks in Labour Markets", American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings, May 1969, pp. 559-566. Leonard P. Adams "The Public Employment Service", in Joseph M. Becker (ed.) In Aid of the Unemployed, The John Hopkins Press (Baltimore 1965), p. 218.

Table 11
**Percentage of Employed High School Students Who had
 a Job Previous to the Summer of 1969, by Size
 of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000- 99,999	9,999 or less	
Male	71.4	73.4	78.0	74.2
Female	54.6	57.0	62.8	58.4
Total	66.0	67.1	72.0	68.3

years and over category worked for a family member, but for students 15 years of age and under this proportion was 33.4 per cent (see Table 12).

Table 12
**Percentage of High School Students Who Worked for a
 Family Member During the Summer, by Age,
 and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	34.8	24.2	18.2	15.5	20.8
Female	31.6	19.5	14.9	8.4	18.5
Total	33.4	22.3	16.9	12.7	19.9

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Industry of Summer Employment

Overall, primary industries, trade, and services were the industries that provided the most jobs for students during the summer of 1969 (see Table 13). When males and females are examined separately, however, there is some variation in the importance of industries as employers of summer students. The construction industry, overall, employed 8.4 per cent of the students who worked, but it employed 12.7 per cent of the males and only 0.3 per cent of the females. On the other hand, personal and other services employed 48.8 per cent of the females and only 16.2 per cent of the males.

Table 13

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Employed During the Summer, by Industry, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Government (Federal Provincial, Municipal)	5.6	2.4	4.5
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	26.7	13.6	22.2
Construction	12.7	0.3	8.4
Transportation, Communication	5.1	1.9	4.0
Trade	19.9	19.0	19.6
Personal and Other Services	16.2	48.8	27.5
Manufacturing	7.3	4.8	6.5
Recreation	6.4	9.2	7.4

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

As would be expected, primary industries were more important in the smaller communities and manufacturing was more important in the larger urban areas. Younger students and those in lower grades were most often employed in the primary industries, especially agriculture. For older students, job opportunities were available in the higher-paying manufacturing and construction industries (see Tables 10B and 11B) All levels of government hired more students in advanced grades, providing jobs for 7.1 per cent of all the grade 13 students who worked, but for only 2.9 per cent of those in grade 10 who worked (see Table 14).

Table 14
**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School
 Students by Industry, and Grade,
 Ontario, Summer 1969**

Industry	Grade				Total*
	10	11	12	13	
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	2.9	4.3	5.2	7.1	4.5
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	29.3	22.8	18.1	14.3	22.2
Construction	7.7	9.1	8.6	7.6	8.4
Transportation, Communication	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.0
Trade	16.2	19.6	22.0	22.1	19.6
Personal and Other Services	28.6	26.6	27.0	27.5	27.5
Manufacturing	4.9	6.4	7.2	8.1	6.5
Recreation	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.4

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their grade.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Seasonal factors would account for primary and service industries employing a large number of students. Another reason may be that the skill level required to work in these industries, especially agriculture, is lower than in others.

Occupation of Summer Employment

The largest proportion of students were employed as labourers, although this figure was heavily weighted towards male employment. Housekeepers, waitresses, cooks, and other jobs related to the services industry were the main occupations of females, and employed 40.9 per cent of those females who found summer employment (see Table 15).

Employment in clerical and sales occupations was more common in large urban areas, as were jobs in service and recreation. In smaller communities the predominant occupations were farm worker, housekeeper, waiter and cook (see Appendix Table 14B).

Table 15
**Percentage of High School Students Who Worked
 During the Summer, by Occupation, and Sex,
 Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managerial, Professional, Technical ¹	2.8	5.8	3.9
Clerical	4.1	14.4	7.9
Sales	8.5	11.3	9.6
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	5.5	40.9	18.7
Service, Recreation	6.0	4.4	5.4
Transport, Communication	2.8	0.9	2.1
Primary Occupations ²	24.5	11.3	19.6
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	8.2	3.2	6.3
Labourers	32.7	4.6	22.3
Other ³	4.9	3.2	4.2

¹ The age and earnings of these workers suggest they are not top management nor fully trained professional workers. In this category would be included playground supervisors, boathouse managers, interviewers, etc.

² Includes loggers, fishermen, hunters, trappers, miners, quarrymen, farmers and farm workers.

³ Includes students who had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those students who did not answer the question.

⁴ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Occupational characteristics according to branch of education again followed male-female patterns. The majority of females in Business and Commerce were employed as housekeepers, waitresses and cooks (see Appendix Table 15B). On the other hand, students in the Science, Technology and Trades branch worked as labourers, craftsmen, production process and related workers, and farm workers.

The data indicate that as students become older they move out of farm and other low-paying occupations to become labourers, craftsmen, and production process workers. Also, older students were more likely to work in some type of managerial capacity than their younger counterparts in such roles as playground supervisors and boathouse managers (see Table 16).

Table 16
**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School
 Students, by Occupation, and Age,
 Ontario, Summer 1969**

Occupation	Age				Total ¹
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Managerial, Professional, Technical ²	2.5	3.9	3.9	4.8	3.9
Clerical	4.7	6.9	9.1	9.5	7.9
Sales	8.8	8.6	10.1	10.6	9.6
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks, and Related Workers	22.9	20.3	18.4	14.9	18.7
Service, Recreation	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4
Transport, Communication	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.1
Primary Occupations ³	31.5	21.2	17.3	13.3	19.6
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	3.6	6.7	6.8	7.7	6.3
Labourers	15.5	21.1	23.0	26.7	22.3
Other ⁴	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.2

¹ Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

² Not necessarily higher management and fully trained technical and professional workers. See Table 15, footnote 1.

³ Includes loggers, hunters, trappers, fishermen, miners, quarrymen, farmers and farm workers.

⁴ See Table 15, footnote 3.

⁵ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Average Gross Earnings

Over the summer, male students earned an average of \$398 and females, \$221. This reflects the ability of males to find employment in the higher-paying industries and occupations, since, as will be noted later, variation in weeks worked does not account for the whole differential. Earnings also varied greatly with age, as the older students began to move away from low-paying industries. For males 18 and over, the average gross earnings were \$541, whereas for boys 15

and under, they were \$201 (see Table 17). Females followed the same pattern and the range in earnings between the age groups was \$295 to \$126. Further, males in all age groups earned more than females.

Table 17
**Average Gross Earnings of High School Students Who
 Worked During the Summer, by Age, and Sex,
 Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	\$201	\$316	\$425	\$541	\$398
Female	126	186	259	295	221
Total	170	265	360	468	332

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

The highest paying industries for summer employment were construction and manufacturing where earnings averaged \$518 and \$509 respectively (see Table 18). Industries that were large employers of summer help were located at the lower end of the earnings scale. The recreation and service industries together employed almost 35 per cent of the students who found work, yet they had the lowest average gross earnings.

Earnings in all occupations for males were above those for females. The most lucrative jobs were those as labourers, craftsmen, production process workers and other predominantly male occupations related to the high-paying industries of construction, manufacturing and transportation. As previously mentioned, students in the managerial, professional and technical category were neither top management nor highly trained professional and technical workers. This is reflected in the fact that their earnings were among the lowest (see Table 19).

Table 18

**Average Gross Earnings of High School Students Who Worked During the Summer, by Industry, and Sex,
Ontario, 1969**

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	\$408	\$273	\$379
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	361	213	329
Construction	518	468	518
Transportation, Communication	483	311	454
Trade	397	257	349
Personal and Other Services	355	221	269
Manufacturing	577	322	509
Recreation	292	170	236

Table 19

**Average Gross Earnings of High School Students Who Worked During the Summer, by Occupation, and Sex,
Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managerial, Professional, Technical ¹	\$303	\$162	\$254
Clerical	490	285	352
Sales	383	239	320
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related workers	376	206	238
Service, Recreation	331	218	305
Transport, Communication	416	258	390
Primary Occupations ²	329	184	299
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	429	294	404
Labourers	457	259	442
Other ³	336	151	284

¹ See Table 15, footnote 1.

² Includes loggers, fishermen, hunters, trappers, miners, quarrymen, farmers and farm workers.

³ See Table 15, footnote 3.

Number of Jobs Held

Most students held only one job during the summer of 1969. Females, who worked fewer weeks than males, were more likely to have only one job. Overall, less than four per cent of the students held three jobs or more (see Table 20).

For both males and females in smaller centres, there was a slight tendency to have more than one job. In areas of 9,999 people or less, 24.9 per cent of all students held more than one job, as compared to 19.7 per cent in areas of 100,000 and over (see Table 21).

Table 20

**Number of Jobs Held by High School Students
Who Worked During the Summer, by Sex,
Ontario, 1969**

Number of Jobs	Male	Female	Total
1	75.0	84.3	78.5
2	19.4	13.0	17.0
3 or more	5.0	2.3	3.9
Not specified	0.5	0.4	0.5

* Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 21

**Number of Jobs Held by High School Students Who
Worked During the Summer, by Size of
Community, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Jobs	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000- 99,999	9,999 or less	
1	80.3	79.7	75.1	78.5
2	16.0	16.4	18.8	17.0
3 or more	3.1	3.3	5.4	3.9
Not specified	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

There was very little difference by age among those who held more than one job, but in the lower grades there was a slightly higher tendency to have more than one job. Also, students in Science, Technology and Trades were more likely to hold more than one job, again due to the predominance of males in this branch¹⁵.

Mobility

Almost all of the students who obtained employment worked in Ontario. Neither sex nor age proved to be very significant as 98.1 per cent of the students remained within the province (see Table 22).

Table 22

**High School Students Enrolled in Secondary Schools
in Ontario Who Worked Inside the Province
During the Summer, by Age, and Sex, 1969**

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	99.4	98.2	98.2	97.4	97.8
Female	98.5	98.2	98.6	99.3	98.5
Total	97.8	98.2	98.4	97.9	98.1

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

¹⁵ These observations are based on detailed tabulations that have not been presented in this report.

SUMMARY

During the summer of 1969, the unemployment rate in Ontario was 3.9 per cent, but among teenagers in general the incidence of unemployment was much higher as evidenced by their 9.4 per cent unemployment rate for the same time period. When one moves to high school students seeking summer employment, however, the survey results indicate that there are even fewer jobs available to them. In the summer of 1969, 78.6 per cent of the secondary school students entered the labour force and of these, 20.0 per cent were unable to find a job.

Of those who found work, approximately one-half obtained their job through personal or family contacts. Agriculture and trade were the most important industries for male employment and the personal service industry accounted for the largest proportion of female employment.

There are both monetary and non-monetary benefits accruing from the employment of high school students. On the monetary side, students who found a job earned an average of \$332 during the summer of 1969. Also, it has been estimated that total earnings of high school students from summer employment in Ontario was approximately \$60,000,000 in 1969¹⁶. Apart from the monetary earnings, summer employment also represents an opportunity for students to acquire good work habits and possibly certain limited skills.

Of particular interest for the future will be the patterns of growth in those industries that are major employers of high school students. Also, in the shorter run, some insight into the impact of fluctuations in economic conditions on employment in such industries would add to a better understanding of summer employment prospects for high school students.

¹⁶ This figure was based on a blown-up estimate of the number of students who worked last summer. The estimate was based on the sample distribution without considering size of community, grade, age, branch, etc.

APPENDIX A

Technical Note

In this Appendix additional information on the procedure used to draw the sample for the survey and a copy of the survey questionnaire are presented.

Method Used to Draw the Sample

At the outset of the project it was decided to select a sample of secondary schools in the province rather than to send questionnaires to all schools and to sample within them. This was intended to simplify both the administration of the questionnaire and the processing of the data. The Department of Education drew a sample of 55 schools from the 553 secondary schools in the province. To do this it was necessary to list the schools in each of the ten administrative regions of the province. Within each region, schools were grouped into four population categories on the basis of the population of the municipality in which each school was located. The sources of these population statistics was the Department of Municipal Affairs' "1968 Summary of Financial Reports of Municipalities". Special vocational schools were treated separately, but in the same way as other schools.

Within each of the schools in the sample, students in grades 10, 11, 12 and 13 were given a copy of the questionnaire to complete. In addition, there were some students who were not enrolled in a particular grade, either because they were in an ungraded school or because they were enrolled in special courses. In the sample schools there were 43,713 students (as of September 1969) and 35,456 questionnaires were returned; of these, 34,349 were useable.

For students in each region, population category, and grade, the proportion giving a particular answer to a given question was simply applied to the total number of students in Ontario who were in the corresponding region, category and grade. These figures were aggregated in order to arrive at the estimates presented in the report.

In some cases, the sample did not contain a school from a particular population category in a region, despite the fact that there were such schools in the universe from which the sample was drawn. In such cases, the answers given by the total number of students in the corresponding population category in all regions were applied.

The Department of Education's statistics included a number of students who were not enrolled by the survey, but who were nevertheless enrolled in secondary schools. As mentioned previously, these were students enrolled in special courses or in ungraded schools. To develop estimates of the answers of these students, they were classified according to the region and the population category of their school. For each sex, answers given by the total number of students in all grades in the corresponding region and population category were applied.

The tables presented in the report and in the Appendix are based on the distribution obtained from the survey sample. It is believed that these distributions are representative of the population as a whole.

SAMPLE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE SURVEY

The following is a list of the secondary schools in Ontario that were selected for the survey. Each school was classified according to the following population code:

- 1 Population of 100,000 and over;
- 2 Population of 10,000 – 99,999;
- 3 Population of 1,000 – 9,999;
- 4 Population of 999 and under;
- X Special Vocational School.

	<u>Population Classification</u>
<u>Northwestern Ontario</u>	
Sir Winston Churchill C. & V.I.	2
Fort Frances H.S.	3
<u>Midnorthern Ontario</u>	
Bawating C. & V.I.	2
Korah C. & V.S.	2
Sir James Dunn C. & V.S.	2
Chelmsford D.S.S.	3
St. Joseph Island D.H.S.	4
<u>Northeastern Ontario</u>	
Iroquois Falls and Calvert D.H.S.	3
Rolland Michener S.S.	3
Huntsville H.S.	3
Cobalt H.S.	3
<u>Western Ontario</u>	
Riverside H.S.	1
W. D. Lowe T.S.	1
W. F. Herman C.I.	1
King George V.S.	1X
F. E. Madill S.S.	3
Blenheim D.H.S.	3
Lambton Kent C.S.	3
Lambton Central C. & V.I.	3
<u>Midwestern Ontario</u>	
North Park C. & V.S.	2
Owen Sound C. & V.I.	2
Huron Park S.S.	2
Grand River C.I.	2
College Heights V.S.	2X
Mitchell D.H.S.	3
Waterloo-Oxford D.H.S.	3
<u>Niagara</u>	
Merriton H.S.	1
Barton S.S.	1
South Lincoln H.S.	3
Waterdown D.H.S.	3
Simcoe Composite S.	2

	Population Classification
West Central Ontario	
Applewood Heights S.S.	1
Thomas L. Kennedy S.S.	1
Danforth T.S.	1
Jarvis C.I.	1
Malvern C.I.	1
Bickford Park	1X
Nelson H.S.	2
South Peel V.S.	3X
East Central Ontario	
Bendale V.S.	1X
Lindsay C.I.	2
Cannington Brock D.H.S.	3
Dr. G. W. Williams S.S.	2
West Hill C.I.	1
Huron Heights S.S.	2
Earl Haig S.S.	1
Haliburton Highlands S.S.	3
East York C.I.	2
Eastern Ontario	
Moira S.S.	2
East Northumberland S.S.	3
Port Hope H.S.	3
Ottawa Valley	
Brookfield H.S.	1
Champlain H.S.	1
Woodroffe H.S.	1
Perth D.C.I.	3

C O N F I D E N T I A L



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

with the co-operation of the

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SUMMER EMPLOYMENT IN 1969

This questionnaire is intended to provide the provincial government with information on the employment of students during the summer of 1969 and on their employment intentions in 1970. All information will be held in strict confidence and used for statistical purposes only.

Population Code

1

Name of School

1

2. BRANCH AND PROGRAMME in your present school year					
BRANCH	ARTS AND SCIENCE	COL. 8	PROGRAMME	2- or 3-year	COL. 9
	Arts and science	1			1
	Business and commerce	2		4- year	2
	Science, technology and trades	3		5- year	3

3. PERSONAL INFORMATION

4. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

(a) Did you have a job during the summer of 1969? Yes 1 No 2 col. 14

(b) If YES, did you (please check only one)

- work for an employer other than a family member
- work for a member of your family

1
2

col. 15

(c) If you had a job during the summer of 1969, how did you obtain it (please check only one)?

by direct application to employer 1
through a Canada Manpower Centre 2
through a student employment agency 3
through a private employment agency 4
through personal or family contacts 5
other (please specify) 6

(d) If you did NOT have a job during the summer of 1969, did you look for one? Yes 1 No 2 col 17

(e) If YES in 4 (d), what channels did you use in looking for

job (check one or more):

direct application to employer 1 col. 18
Canada Manpower Centre 2 col. 19
student employment agency 3 col. 20
private employment agency 4 col. 21
personal or family contacts 5 col. 22
other (please specify) 6 col. 23

(f) If you were not working and were looking for a summer job at any time during the summer of 1969, how long did you look?

one week 1
 two weeks 2
 three weeks 3
 four weeks 4
 five weeks or more 5 col. 24

N.B. ONLY PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB DURING THE SUMMER OF 1969 SHOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS 5, 6, AND 7.
IF YOU DID NOT HAVE A JOB DURING THE SUMMER OF 1969, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 8.

5. NUMBER OF JOBS AND LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

(a) How many jobs did you hold during the summer of 1969? []

(b) Please enter the total number of weeks you worked during the summer of 1969 and the number of weeks you worked in each industry listed below:

Total number of weeks	cols. 28 - 30	weeks
Number of weeks worked in		
1. the federal government	01.	"
2. a provincial government	02.	"
3. a municipal government	03.	"
4. agriculture	04.	"
5. mining and forestry	05.	"
6. construction	06.	"
7. transportation (e.g. railway, truck, taxicab, etc.)	07.	"
8. communication (e.g. radio, telephone, telegraph, post office, etc.)	08.	"
9. trade (retail or wholesale)	09.	"
10. personal service (e.g. hotels, restaurants, (laundries, etc.)	10.	"
11. recreation (e.g. pools, parks, golf clubs, etc.)	11.	"
12. other services (e.g. finance, education, health, etc.)	12.	"

6. MAIN JOB during the summer of 1969

(a) What kind of work did you do in the job you held for the longest period of time during the summer of 1969 (describe briefly and be specific, e.g. mailroom clerk, construction labourer, etc.)?

cols. 40 - 42

(b) In the job you held the longest, did you work inside or outside the Province?

cols. 43

inside the Province	1
outside the Province	2

(c) How many hours per week did you work in the job you held the longest (please give whole numbers only, e.g. enter 37 if you worked 37½ hours per week)?

cols. 44 - 45

hours

(d) What was your rate of pay in the job you held for the longest period of time (please report your hourly rate or your weekly wage or salary or your monthly wage or salary)?

cols. 46

hourly rate	1. \$ _____
weekly wage or salary	2. \$ _____
monthly wage or salary	3. \$ _____

7. GROSS EARNINGS

What were your gross earnings from all jobs you held during the summer of 1969 (please report dollars only)?

cols. 52 - 55

\$ _____

8. FUTURE INTENTIONS

- (a) Do you already have a job arranged for the summer of 1970? Yes 1 No 2 cols. 56
- (b) Are you going to look for a job during the summer of 1970? Yes 1 No 2 cols. 57
- (c) If NO in 8 (b), why not, (check one or more)
- | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| Job already arranged | 1 | 2 |
| Voluntary work | 3 | 4 |
| Summer studies | 5 | 6 |
| Travel | 7 | 8 |
| Summer vacation | 9 | 10 |
| Other (please specify) _____ | 11 | 12 |

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE
"QUESTIONNAIRE ON SUMMER EMPLOYMENT IN 1969"

Most questions can be answered by placing a check mark () in the appropriate box. All other questions should be answered in the space provided. The boxes on the first two lines of page 2 (showing "population code" and "name of school") should be left blank. Please enter the name of the school on the second line and proceed to question 1.

Question 2

If there are no Branches in your school, please disregard the first part of this question and check () the appropriate box to indicate the length of your programme.

Question 5(b)

Please enter the total number of weeks worked during the summer of 1969 on the appropriate line. If the student worked in only one industry, the same number of weeks should appear on the line opposite the name of that industry. If the student worked in more than one industry, the number of weeks worked in each should be reported on the appropriate line up to a maximum of three industries. If the student worked in more than three industries, he or she should report duration of employment only for the three industries in which he or she worked the longest. For example, a person working 3 weeks for the federal government, 2 weeks in agriculture, 2 weeks in construction and one week in recreation would not report the week worked in recreation. However, a total of 8 weeks would be reported on the line showing the total number of weeks worked.

Question 6

This question refers to the job the student held for the longest period of time during the summer of 1969. If a student held two or more jobs for equal lengths of time, the answers to this question should refer to the job in which gross earnings were greatest.

APPENDIX B

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Table 1B

**Percentage of High School Students Who Entered the Labour Force During the Summer, by Grade, and Sex,
Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Grade				Total*
	10	11	12	13	
Male	77.6	87.0	93.4	95.3	86.1
Female	55.6	70.5	82.9	86.8	69.7
Total	67.5	78.4	88.6	91.7	78.6

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their grade.

Table 2B

**Percentage of High School Student Labour Force
Employed During Summer, by Grade, and Sex,
Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Grade				Total*
	10	11	12	13	
Male	76.6	84.2	90.0	92.8	84.2
Female	68.9	69.8	77.8	85.0	73.7
Total	73.7	78.3	84.8	89.6	80.0

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their grade.

Table 3B
**Method Used to Look for Summer Employment by High School Students
 Unable to Find Employment During the Summer, by Size
 of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Method	Size of Community									Total
	100,000 and over			10,000- 99,999			9,999 or less			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Direct application to employer	40.8	41.9	41.3	42.1	41.3	41.7	40.2	39.5	39.7	41.2
Employment agencies (CMC, student and private agencies)	24.3	23.7	24.1	24.1	23.7	23.8	20.7	18.8	19.4	23.7
Personal or family contact	28.0	27.9	27.9	28.9	29.5	29.2	31.8	36.3	34.6	28.9
Other	2.9	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.5	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.5
No answer	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.9
										3.2

* Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 4B
Method Used to Obtain a Summer Job by High School Students Employed During the Summer, by Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Method	Size of Community									Total		
	100,000 and over			10,000- 99,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Direct application to employer	38.2	38.1	38.2	37.9	40.3	38.8	35.5	32.7	34.4	37.3	37.1	37.2
Employment agencies (CMC, student and private agencies)	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.3
Personal or family contact	48.3	49.7	48.7	50.7	49.5	50.3	53.4	57.2	54.9	50.7	52.2	51.2
Other	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.0	4.3	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3
No answer	3.6	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 5B
**Length of Time Spent Looking for a Job by High School Students Unable
 to Find Work During the Summer, by Size of Community,
 and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Weeks	Size of Community									Total		
	100,000 and over			10,000- 9,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	15.0	11.6	13.4	13.2	9.9	11.4	14.3	11.2	12.4	14.2	10.8	12.4
2	24.0	22.2	23.2	25.5	19.4	22.1	21.8	18.6	19.8	24.2	20.2	22.1
3	21.5	21.6	21.5	22.8	21.4	22.0	20.0	22.2	21.4	21.7	21.7	21.7
4	12.9	15.5	14.1	12.7	16.5	14.8	14.1	16.4	15.5	13.0	16.1	14.7
5 or more	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.6	24.5	23.2	23.6	23.6	23.6	22.3	23.6	23.0
No answer	4.3	6.5	5.3	4.3	8.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	7.3	4.6	7.6	6.2

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 6B
**Length of Time Spent Looking for a Job by High School Students Unable
 to Find Work During the Summer, by Branch, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Weeks	Branch									Total*		
	Arts and Science			Business Commerce			Science, Technology and Trades					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	17.2	11.5	13.9	12.0	10.4	10.6	12.3	9.2	12.1	14.2	10.8	12.4
2	24.8	20.3	22.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	24.5	21.1	24.3	24.2	20.2	22.1
3	19.6	21.5	20.7	25.3	21.7	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.7	21.7
4	12.4	14.9	13.9	12.0	17.5	16.8	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.0	16.1	14.7
5 or more	21.6	23.1	22.5	26.0	24.5	24.7	23.0	26.3	23.2	22.3	23.6	23.0
No answer	4.3	8.7	6.8	4.7	6.0	5.8	4.7	7.9	4.9	4.6	7.6	6.2

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their branch.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 7B
**Length of Time Spent Looking for a Job by High School Students Unable
 to Find Work During the Summer, by Age, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Weeks	Age												Total*		
	15 and under			16			17			18 and over					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	18.8	16.9	17.8	14.3	10.0	12.0	13.1	8.3	10.4	8.2	7.4	7.8	14.2	10.8	12.4
2	27.9	24.4	26.2	24.6	18.7	21.4	22.8	19.8	21.1	18.3	17.2	17.7	24.2	20.2	22.1
3	21.2	22.7	21.9	23.9	23.2	23.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	23.2	20.9	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.7
4	11.8	13.0	12.4	13.2	16.5	14.9	13.3	17.0	15.4	15.0	18.5	16.8	13.0	16.1	14.7
5 or more	15.1	15.4	15.3	21.1	23.0	22.1	25.9	29.6	28.0	31.1	27.3	29.1	22.3	23.6	23.0
No answer	5.2	7.6	6.4	3.0	8.6	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.4	8.6	6.6	4.6	7.6	6.2

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 8B

Length of Time Spent Looking for a Job by High School Students Unable to Find Work During the Summer, by Grade, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Number of Weeks	Grade												Total*		
	10			11			12			13					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	15.1	12.1	13.7	15.2	10.8	12.7	11.0	10.1	10.4	9.2	5.9	7.2	14.2	10.8	12.4
2	26.1	23.0	24.7	22.5	19.2	20.6	22.4	19.1	20.4	22.9	18.1	20.1	24.2	20.2	22.1
3	22.2	22.9	22.5	20.2	21.4	20.9	22.1	19.3	20.4	18.3	20.7	19.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
4	13.1	15.4	14.1	12.8	15.4	14.3	15.2	17.9	16.8	7.6	18.1	13.8	13.0	16.1	14.7
5 or more	19.1	19.2	19.2	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.2	26.2	25.8	35.9	28.7	31.7	22.3	23.6	23.0
No answer	4.4	7.4	5.7	4.7	8.2	6.7	4.2	7.5	6.2	6.1	8.5	7.6	4.6	7.6	6.2

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their grade.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 9B

**Percentage of High School Students Who Worked for a
Family Member During the Summer, by Size of
Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Sex	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000- 99,999	9,999 or less	
Male	14.1	21.1	27.8	20.8
Female	12.0	16.1	26.3	18.5
Total	13.4	19.1	27.2	19.9

Table 10B

**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Industry, Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Industry	Size of Community									Total		
	100,000 and over			10,000- 99,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	7.5	4.1	6.5	5.7	2.3	4.5	4.1	1.7	3.3	5.6	2.4	4.5
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	8.6	4.0	7.2	26.1	11.8	20.8	41.2	20.3	33.5	26.7	13.6	22.2
Construction	9.8	0.2	7.1	13.0	0.2	8.3	14.6	0.4	9.3	12.7	0.3	8.4
Transportation, Communication	6.1	3.5	5.5	5.4	1.8	4.1	4.0	1.3	3.0	5.1	1.9	4.0
Trade	26.2	25.8	26.1	20.6	21.1	20.8	14.5	13.3	14.0	19.9	19.0	19.6
Personal and other services	23.2	45.1	29.3	15.7	47.0	27.2	11.4	52.5	26.6	16.2	48.8	27.5
Manufacturing	8.9	6.4	8.2	7.6	5.9	7.0	5.9	2.9	4.8	7.3	4.8	6.5
Recreation	9.8	11.0	10.1	5.9	9.9	7.3	4.4	7.6	5.5	6.4	9.2	7.4

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 11B

Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Industry, Age, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Industry	Age												
	15 and under			16			17			18 and over			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	2.4	1.0	1.9	4.3	2.0	3.5	6.4	3.1	5.2	7.4	3.3	6.4	5.6
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	40.2	30.0	33.3	30.1	14.4	24.4	24.9	10.6	19.8	19.2	8.6	16.3	26.7
Construction	10.5	0.2	6.3	11.9	0.2	7.6	13.2	0.5	8.6	14.0	0.1	10.1	12.7
Trade	4.0	1.1	2.8	4.7	2.2	3.8	4.7	2.1	3.7	6.2	2.2	5.1	8.4
Transportation, Communication	15.5	11.9	14.1	19.2	17.1	18.4	21.1	22.3	21.5	21.7	22.2	21.8	19.9
Personal and other Services	16.3	52.3	30.7	16.0	50.1	28.5	16.6	45.7	27.2	15.9	48.8	25.1	16.2
Manufacturing	3.0	2.6	2.8	6.1	4.2	5.4	7.6	6.0	7.0	10.1	5.7	8.9	48.8
Recreation	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.7	9.8	8.5	5.4	9.7	7.0	5.4	9.1	6.4	7.4

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

** Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 12B

**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Industry, Branch, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Industry	Branch									Total*		
	Arts and Science			Business and Commerce			Science and Trade					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	6.1	2.2	4.5	4.9	2.6	3.1	5.1	2.0	5.1	5.6	2.4	4.5
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	23.8	13.5	19.6	29.1	15.8	18.8	29.7	4.6	28.9	16.7	13.6	22.2
Construction	11.1	0.3	6.6	12.9	0.2	3.0	14.0	0.5	13.6	12.7	0.3	8.4
Transportation,	5.0	2.0	3.8	5.3	1.5	2.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	1.9	4.0
Communication	20.9	19.5	20.3	21.2	18.0	18.7	18.8	21.8	18.9	19.9	19.0	19.6
Trade												
Personal and other services	17.5	47.1	29.8	13.2	51.2	42.7	15.3	51.3	16.5	16.2	48.8	27.5
Manufacturing	7.1	3.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.3	4.8	6.5
Recreation	8.3	11.5	9.6	7.2	4.9	5.4	4.6	8.3	4.7	6.4	9.2	7.4

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their branch.

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 13B
Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Industry, Grade, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Industry	Grade												Total		
	10			11			12			13					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	3.5	1.7	2.9	5.4	2.3	4.3	6.4	3.2	5.2	9.5	3.2	7.1	5.6	2.4	4.5
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	33.4	20.9	29.3	27.6	13.3	22.8	22.8	9.6	18.1	17.6	8.6	14.3	26.7	13.6	22.2
Construction	11.4	0.4	7.7	13.6	0.1	9.1	13.3	0.2	8.6	11.9	0.5	7.6	12.7	0.3	8.4
Transportation, Communication Trade	4.8	1.4	3.7	4.7	2.2	4.0	5.3	2.1	4.1	6.0	2.3	4.6	5.1	1.9	4.0
Personal and Other Services	17.8	13.1	16.2	19.9	19.1	19.6	22.2	21.6	22.0	20.1	25.4	22.1	19.9	19.0	19.6
Manufacturing	4.9	5.0	4.9	7.5	4.2	6.4	8.5	5.0	7.2	10.2	4.5	8.1	7.3	4.8	6.5
Recreation	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.9	9.4	7.1	6.5	10.1	7.8	6.2	12.7	8.6	6.4	9.2	7.4

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their grade
** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 14B

**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students by
Occupation, Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Size of Community									Total ¹		
	100,000 and over			10,000- 99,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Managerial, Professional, Technical	4.5	6.8	5.3	2.9	6.5	4.3	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.8	5.8	3.9
Clerical	6.7	21.8	11.6	3.8	16.2	8.6	1.5	6.3	3.4	4.1	14.4	7.9
Sales	10.3	15.7	12.0	8.8	11.4	9.8	6.4	7.7	6.9	8.5	11.3	9.6
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	8.1	34.6	16.6	5.2	39.6	18.6	3.2	47.3	20.7	5.5	40.9	18.7
Service, Recreation	8.9	5.8	7.9	5.9	4.3	5.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.0	4.4	5.4
Transport Communication	3.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	0.9	2.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	2.8	0.9	2.1
Primary Occupations	9.5	3.0	7.4	24.2	8.9	18.3	41.0	20.6	32.9	24.5	11.3	19.6
Craftsmen, Production, Process and Related Workers	9.9	3.3	7.8	7.5	4.0	6.2	7.1	2.1	5.1	8.2	3.2	6.3
Labourers	32.2	4.1	23.2	34.7	5.0	23.2	30.7	4.7	20.4	32.7	4.6	22.3
Other ²	6.4	3.4	5.5	4.1	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.9	3.2	4.2

¹ Includes Loggers, Fisherman, Hunters, Trappers, Miners, Quarrymen, Farmers and Farm Workers

² Includes those that had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those students who did not answer the question

³ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

Table 15B

**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Occupation, Branch, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Arts and Science			Business and Commerce			Science, Technology, and Trade			Total*		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Managerial, Professional, Technical	4.1	7.6	5.6	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.3	3.8	1.4	2.8	5.8	3.9
Clerical	5.3	14.3	9.2	4.1	14.1	11.9	2.9	19.7	3.5	4.1	14.4	7.9
Sales	9.1	12.1	10.4	7.8	9.6	9.2	8.3	15.5	8.6	8.5	11.3	9.6
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	5.9	39.4	20.4	6.8	43.6	35.7	5.1	37.8	6.3	5.5	40.9	18.7
Service, Recreation	7.0	4.5	5.9	4.9	3.6	3.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.4	5.4
Transport, Communication	2.9	1.2	2.1	3.8	0.4	1.1	2.6	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.9	2.1
Primary Occupations	22.6	11.1	17.7	23.5	13.5	15.7	27.0	4.2	26.1	24.5	11.3	19.6
Craftsmen, Production,												
Process and Related Workers	7.7	2.9	5.6	7.4	3.6	4.4	8.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.2	6.3
Labourers	31.3	4.0	19.5	34.5	5.5	11.8	33.6	6.3	32.6	32.7	4.6	22.3
Other	4.0	2.9	3.5	5.6	3.5	3.9	5.3	0.8	5.1	4.9	3.2	4.2

¹ Includes Loggers, Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers, Miners, Quarrymen, Farm Workers

² Includes those that had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those Students who did not answer question.

³ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

Table 16B
Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Occupation, Grade, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Occupation	Grade									Total		
	10			11			12					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Managerial, Professional, Technical	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.7	5.9	3.9	2.7	7.0	4.4	5.9	10.7	7.7
Clerical	2.6	8.1	4.5	3.4	13.2	7.0	4.8	18.8	10.3	7.3	19.7	12.1
Sales	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.6	11.2	9.6	9.4	13.1	10.9	8.0	16.5	10.9
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	5.7	46.9	20.2	5.7	42.1	18.9	5.0	37.9	17.8	6.5	32.6	16.7
Service, Recreation	5.6	4.4	5.1	5.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	4.4	5.6	7.0	4.2	5.9
Transport, Communications	2.6	0.4	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.3	4.0	1.5	3.1
Primary Occupations ¹	32.2	17.8	27.1	24.8	11.3	20.0	20.4	7.8	15.5	15.9	6.6	12.3
Craftsmen, Production, Process and Related Workers	6.6	3.4	5.5	8.8	3.0	6.8	9.2	3.0	6.7	7.9	3.6	6.2
Labourers	28.9	4.9	20.5	32.8	4.7	22.7	35.6	4.0	23.2	34.0	4.2	22.4
Other ²	6.4	4.3	5.6	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.5	3.4	3.6	1.3	2.7

¹ Includes Loggers, Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers, Quarrymen, Farmers and Farm Workers

² Includes those that had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those Students who did not answer the question

³ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

Table 17B

**Percentage Distribution of Employed High School Students
by Occupation, Age, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Age									Total		
	15 and under			16			17					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Managerial, Professional, Technical	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	5.9	3.9	2.5	6.1	3.9	3.6	7.7	4.8
Clerical	2.4	7.8	4.7	3.3	12.4	6.9	4.0	17.0	9.1	5.5	18.9	9.5
Sales	9.6	7.8	8.8	7.8	9.8	8.6	8.1	13.3	10.1	9.3	13.6	10.6
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	4.7	47.7	22.9	5.8	42.5	20.2	5.7	38.2	18.4	5.6	36.7	14.9
Service, Recreation	5.4	3.9	4.8	6.1	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.7	5.7	6.0	43	5.5
Transport, Communication	2.5	0.7	1.7	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.8	1.0	2.9
Primary Occupations ¹	40.3	19.6	31.5	26.7	12.5	21.1	23.1	8.4	17.3	16.1	6.7	13.3
Craftsmen, Production, Process and Related Workers	5.0	1.8	3.6	9.0	3.0	6.6	8.7	3.9	6.8	9.3	3.8	7.7
Labourers	23.9	4.0	15.5	31.2	5.1	21.0	35.0	4.5	23.0	36.1	4.7	26.7
Other ²	4.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	3.4	4.6	4.3	2.9	3.7	4.8	2.7	4.2

¹ Includes Loggers, Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers, Miners, Quarrymen, Farmers and Farm Workers

² Includes those that had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those Students who did not answer the question

³ Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

Table 18B

Average Gross Earnings of High School Students Who Worked During the Summer by Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Sex	Size of Community			Total
	100,000 and over	10,000- 99,000	9,999 or less	
Male	\$377	\$417	\$398	\$398
Female	224	232	208	221
Total	327	345	323	332

Table 19B

Average Earnings of High School Students Who Worked During the Summer by Branch, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Sex	Branch				Total
	No Branch	Arts and Science	Business and Commerce	Science Technology and Trade	
Male	\$411	\$396	\$402	\$396	\$398
Female	219	222	219	247	221
Total	344	321	258	390	332

Table 20B

Number of Weeks Worked by High School Students Employed During the Summer by Age, and Sex, Ontario, 1969

Number of Weeks	Age												Total*		
	15 and under			16			17			18 and over					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1-3	16.1	19.8	17.7	11.9	14.0	12.7	7.2	8.7	7.8	4.7	8.7	5.7	9.0	12.0	10.1
4-5	16.8	20.1	18.2	14.0	17.3	15.3	10.4	12.2	11.1	8.2	12.7	9.4	11.6	14.8	12.8
6-7	17.1	20.5	18.5	15.1	18.4	16.4	14.0	18.6	15.8	12.0	16.8	13.2	14.1	16.8	15.1
8 and over	45.5	39.9	41.0	54.9	45.6	51.2	63.9	56.6	60.9	70.8	55.8	66.9	60.8	51.9	57.5
No answer	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age

** Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

Table 21B

**Number of Weeks Worked by High School Students Employed During the
Summer by Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Weeks	Size of Community									Total*
	100,000 and over			10,000-99,999			9,999 or less			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1-3	11.3	14.6	12.4	6.6	10.5	9.3	7.2	11.3	8.9	9.0
4-5	12.1	14.8	12.9	12.3	17.4	13.2	10.3	14.6	12.0	11.6
6-7	14.0	14.4	14.1	14.1	16.4	15.0	14.7	18.5	16.2	14.1
8 or less	57.9	51.2	55.7	62.6	51.1	57.9	63.3	51.5	58.6	60.8
No answer	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.5

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 22B

**Average Number of Weeks Worked at Each Occupation
by High School Students Employed During the Summer
by Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Occupation	Average Number of Weeks		
	Male	Female	Total
Managerial, Professional, Technical	8	7	7
Clerical	8	8	8
Sales	8	8	8
Housekeepers, Waiters, Cooks and Related Workers	8	8	8
Service, Recreation	8	8	8
Transport, Communication	8	9	8
Primary Occupations ¹	8	7	8
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	8	7	8
Labourers	8	7	8
Other ²	7	6	7

¹ Includes Loggers, Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers, Miners, Quarrymen, Farmers and Farm Workers.

² Includes those that had an occupation listed as NOT STATED in the Occupational Classification Manual plus those students who did not answer the question.

Table 23B

**Average Number of Weeks Worked by High School
Students Who Worked During the Summer by
Industry, and Sex Ontario, 1969**

Industry	Average Number of Weeks		
	Male	Female	Total
Government, (Federal, Provincial, Municipal)	8	8	8
Primary Industries (Agriculture, Mining, Forestry)	8	7	8
Construction	8	8	8
Transportation, Communication	8	8	8
Trade	9	8	9
Personal and Other Services	8	8	8
Manufacturing	8	8	8
Recreation	8	7	8

Table 24B

**Number of Jobs Held by High School Students Employed During the Summer
by Size of Community, and Sex, Ontario, 1969**

Number of Jobs	Size of Community									Total	Total	Total
	100,000 and over			10,000-99,999			9,999 or less					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	77.8	85.5	80.3	76.2	85.1	79.7	70.5	82.4	75.3	75.0	84.3	78.5
2	17.8	12.2	16.0	18.9	12.4	16.4	21.7	14.3	18.8	19.4	13.0	17.0
3 or more	3.6	2.0	3.1	4.4	1.8	3.4	7.2	2.9	5.5	5.0	2.3	3.9
No answer	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

* Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

